

DAILY AVERAGE FOR SIXTY DAYS.
LARGEST EVER REACHED.

1,250,000.

A MILLION AND A QUARTER A DAY.

LARGEST ON EARTH!

An Instructive Table of Comparative Daily Circulation of the Leading Newspapers of the World.

New York Journal.....	1,213,751
Paris Petit Journal.....	1,000,000
London Daily Mail.....	525,000
London Daily Telegraph.....	250,000
London Standard.....	250,000
London Chronicle.....	200,000
London Daily News.....	200,000
London Times.....	40,000

NEW YORK JOURNAL

AND ADVERTISER.

WEATHER.

The local Weather Bureau's prediction for New York City and vicinity is as follows: Partly cloudy, stationary temperature. For New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania and Connecticut: Rain, with high and probably dangerous winds. The highest temperature yesterday was 68 degrees at 7 a. m. The lowest temperature yesterday was 57 degrees at 5 p. m.



NO. 5,719.

Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.—NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1898.—14 PAGES.

PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York, Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

DEWEY HARASSED BY GERMAN OFFICERS.

Visit the Trenches,
So It Is Re-
ported.

THEY LAND SUPPLIES.

War Ships Interfere
with Dewey's
Orders.

MOVE BOATS AT NIGHT.

Violate Regulations He
Established for Manila
Bay.

IGNORE COURTESIES.

German Admiral Protests
That He "Means No
Offence."

DEWEY VERY DIPLOMATIC.

Said to Have Quietly Urged a
Different Line of Con-
duct.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Navy Department has received from Admiral Dewey the following dispatch:

"Aguinaldo informs me his troops have taken all of Subig Bay except Isla Grande, which he was prevented from taking by German man-of-war Irene. On July 7 I sent the Raleigh and Concord there; they took the island and about 1,300 men with arms and ammunition. No resistance. The Irene retired from the bay on their arrival.

"I shall send the Boston to Cape Engano about July 16 to meet the second army detachment. It is not practicable to send to Guam. No transport vessels available.

"DEWEY."

From a Staff Correspondent.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)

HONG KONG, July 13.

—Consul Wildman informs me that his dispatches from Manila show that the Germans continue to interfere in American affairs. Their action is causing much anxiety. It is said they are assisting the Spaniards by landing flour and other supplies. German officers are reported to have been seen in the trenches. The Germans are not careful to observe the naval courtesies required by the situation. They have given Admiral Dewey much annoyance by going against the regulations, insisting upon sending boats around the bay after dark. At the same time the German Admiral informed Admiral Dewey that he had no intention of giving offence to America and that his movements were not to be construed as any demonstration of ill-will. Admiral Dewey is reported to have replied that it would be better if matters were managed a little differently. k 405

Dewey in No Hurry.

An English correspondent asked Consul Wildman why Admiral Dewey had not taken Manila, and he replied:

"The city is absolutely at Ad-



PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA.

He is now in Chinese waters, within short sailing distance of Manila. He commands all of the German Asiatic squadron.

miral Dewey's mercy. He could compel its surrender to-morrow, but the fact is that Admiral Dewey will take Manila when he gets good and ready, and not until then.

A number of American soldiers are in the hospital. They drank unboiled water too much. None is seriously ill.

Aguinaldo says that both the Spaniards and Germans have made overtures to him, but does not say what the offers were.

Special Cable to the Journal.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)

MANILA, July 10, via

HONG KONG, July

13.—The Americans

captured the Spanish garrison on

Grande Island, in Subig Bay, the

chief harbor outside of Manila. On

July 6 Aguinaldo informed Admi-

ral Dewey that the insurgents

held all of Subig Bay, except the

large island controlling the en-

trance, with a strong garrison,

which they were unable to take.

Admiral Dewey forthwith dis-

patched the Raleigh and Concord,

with emphatic orders to take the

island garrison. They arrived on

July 7, and shelled the principal

points, destroying the torpedo sta-

tion and earthworks.

No response being received the

Raleigh sent a 6-inch shell through

the commander's house. A white

flag was quickly run up. A land-

ing party was sent in a launch to

demand the absolute surrender of the garrison. The Spanish commander complied, surrendering 500 men and rifles, 40,000 rounds of ammunition, and one Hotchkiss gun.

The capture gives Admiral Dewey control of Subig Bay, a splendid strategic point, and frustrates the Spanish plans to protect the harbor mines and make ready for the new fleet which is still supposed to be coming.

It also puts an end to possible German designs. The capture was made with a dash that surprised the Germans and other foreigners.

German War Ship Fled.

The insurgents have captured a valuable Spanish merchant coast steamer, named the Philippines. The native crew killed the Spanish officers. The insurgents are now using the vessel as a transport.

They prepared to attack Grande Island alone, but a report that the German war ship Irene was anchored near the island prevented the attack. The insurgents then came to Cavite and reported the situation to Aguinaldo, who, in turn, informed Admiral Dewey.

When the Raleigh and Concord entered Subig Bay the German left very suddenly.

On returning to Manila the Irene explained that she interfered "in the cause of humanity," and of

Continued on Second Page.

Spaniards Preparing
to Hold Ma-
nila.

EXTENDING DEFENCES.

Shade Trees Cut Down
for the Earth-
works.

AGUINALDO FEARS SPIES.

Believes the Seizure of Arms
at Hong Kong the Work
of a Traitor.

APPEAL TO THE REBELS.

Ask Them to Lay Down
Their Arms and Offer
Autonomy.

DANGER FOR OUR TROOPS.

All Bridges and Approaches to
the City Mined by Sol-
diers.

By Douglas White.
By Special Cable.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)

Cavite, July 10, via Hong

Kong, July 13.—I have just re-

turned from the insurgent line.

They have established connections with Manila. The Spanish loss was

two hundred at the water works on the night of July 2.

The captain of the Callao was shot for not resisting the Americans. There is no food in Manila except canned meat and flour. The Spaniards are killing cavalry horses and selling the meat at 45 cents a pound. The preparations for the defence of the city continues. The

Spaniards have cut all the trees from the Luneta to make breast-works. The total number of troops in Manila is 10,000. Of these seven

are regulars, the balance volunteers. They have mined all the bridges approaching the city. Agu-

inaldo announces that he has established friendly relations with Aguinaldo.

Spaniards in Manila have issued a proclamation calling on the natives to lay down their arms, promising to grant autonomy. Attacio, the former insurgent leader, is in prison on Aguinaldo's order. The latter fears treachery. He thinks the shipload of arms lately seized at Hong Kong was the work of a

traitor.

Ten Spaniards, one a lieutenant, were killed on the night of July 8 while attacking the trenches north of Manila. The wife of Augusti, the Governor-General, was captured by the insurgents at Maca-

vere. She escaped to the city during the following night, assisted by General Moneta. The Spaniards captured fifteen deserters and shot them. It is reported that the in-

surgents have garroted three priests in the southern province.

MANILA HARASSED
DAY AND NIGHT.

From an English Correspondent.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)

Manila, July 8.—Foreigners

here are jogging along as in for-

BLANCO TRIES TO END HIS LIFE.



GENERAL RAMON BLANCO.

He is Governor-General of Cuba and also Captain-General of all Spain's soldiers in that island.

Frenzied by Cervera's Defeat, He Makes the Desperate Attempt Before His Staff.

KEY WEST, July 13.—According to advices from Havana, received here to-day, Governor-General Blanco attempted to commit suicide when he learned beyond doubt that Admiral Cervera's squadron had been annihilated.

Long before the Spanish Admiral's dash out of Santiago harbor all Havana had been boasting of his ability to outwit the Americans, and when misleading dispatches gave the impression that he had eluded the American fleet the demonstrations of joy in the Cuban capital partook of the nature of a festival.

When the true report of the defeat came it was discredited until definite confirmation from Madrid no longer left room for hope. Gloom settled upon the city, all gayeties were stopped and every public and many private buildings were draped with crape.

Blanco was in his palace when the intelligence reached him, and he became almost frenzied. He was closeted with his staff and General Arolas, of the Spanish forces, discussing the news, when he made the attempt on his life. After a struggle he was subdued and disarmed; but the shock was so severe that he was prostrated and compelled to keep his bed for several days.

When he arose his first order was to prohibit any food supplies leaving Havana for interior towns, where the distress is most poignant and where many are dying of starvation daily.

This and other valuable information was brought by Jose Pauline Blanco, who indignantly repudiated a suggestion of kinship with the Governor-General. He says he is a loyal Cuban, and escaped to avoid the necessity of fighting against his own cause, as every male in the island who is able to bear arms is being pressed into the Spanish service. He obtained a fisherman's permit to go outside Morro, and at 6 o'clock Monday morning put off in a small boat.

The United States gunboat Bancroft was stationed six miles out, and he rowed to her, the Cojimar batteries firing two shots at him when he was observed passing beyond the prescribed limits. The Bancroft transferred him to another vessel, and he was brought here, where the local junta will care for him.

mer days in spite of the roar of musketry every day and night. We have grown quite accustomed to it. We watch the proceedings every afternoon from the top of the English Club as if in a London theatre.

Provisions are getting scarce and the Government has issued a decree fixing prices at the same rate as in times of peace. Many shops have closed their doors. If

THIS IS WHY
WE DELAY
AT SANTIAGO.

Offer to Send Toral's
Troops Back to
Spain.

AWAITING ON MADRID.

Refusal Means a Fight-
to-a-Finish Battle
To-day.

AFRAID OF YELLOW JACK.

Fourteen Cases Are Report-
ed, and There Are Ru-
mors of Many More.

MAY ENTER THE HARBOR.

Sampson Has Been Ordered
to Attempt It, if It Be
Necessary.

ASSAULT AT 2 O'CLOCK.

Talking is Over, and It Is Now a
Case of Surrender or Fight
to the Death.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The War Department gave out to-day the following from General Shafter:

Headquarters
near Santiago, July 13.

Adjutant General, Washington.
Your telegram saying no modification of orders allowed, just received. Have had an interview of an hour and a half with General Toral, and have extended the truce until noon to-morrow.

Told him that his surrender only would be considered and that he was without hope of escape and had no right to continue the fight.

I think it made a strong impression on him, and hope for his surrender. If he refuses I will open on him at 12 noon to-morrow with every gun I have, and will have the assistance of the navy, who are ready to bombard the city with 13-inch shells. SHAFER.

Alger Hears from Miles.

Secretary Alger has received the following dispatch from General Miles:

Playa Del Este, July 13.

Secretary of War:

At a meeting between the lines at which General Shafter and General Wheeler and Spanish General Toral were present, the latter claimed that he is unable to act without authority of his Government, but has received authority to withdraw and surrender harbor ports, munitions of war and eastern portion of Cuba.

He urgently requests until to-morrow noon to receive answer from his Government regarding offer of our Government to send his forces to Spain, which was granted.

MILES.

Major-General in Command.

On the bulletin giving General Miles's dispatch was written the following:

"Permission to withdraw was declined by War Department. R. A. A."

Here Is the Situation:

The President has refused per-